

Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

Canada Baptist Missionary Society.

There is a faithful, devoted band of Baptists in Canada, who are earnestly engaged in the cause of their Master. Though small in number the results, yet with the assistance of friends in Great Britain and the United States, together with their own efforts, they are doing a good work especially among the Romanists. The following of the proceedings of the tenth annual meeting of the Society, is condensed from the Montreal Register by the N.Y. Recorder.

This Society, as we learn from the Montreal Register, held its tenth annual meeting in the Baptist chapel, St. Helen street, Montreal, on Thursday evening, Feb. 4, Joseph Wenham, Esq., in the chair. The Annual Report was read by one of the Corresponding Secretaries, and addresses were made by the chairman, and by the Rev. Messrs. Basworth, Wilkes, Churchill and Gridley.

The entire receipts for the year 1846, were £2,712 14s. 1d., including the following items: Grants from the Parent Society in England, £482 5s. 7d.; contributions from friends in Great Britain, £48 11s. 1d.; in Canada, £505 6s. 9d.; in the United States, £508; in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, £174 10s. 9d. The entire expenditure was £3,021 0s. 5d. The amount received for the Swiss Missions was £1,333 6s.; the amount expended, £772 2s. 8d. The debt of the Society on the 31st of Dec. last, on the Missionary account, was £298 6s. 4d.

The Committee report that Theodore Lafleur, a young man who had been a student at Grande Ligne upwards of two years, and who appears to possess promising talents for the Christian ministry, has proceeded to Geneva, since the last annual meeting, at the expense of the Society, to study theology in the institution over which the celebrated Dr. Merle D'Aubigne so ably presides. He has been very kindly received, and has commenced his studies with good prospects of a favorable issue. The Committee commend him to the prayerful regards of their Christian friends.

The Report alludes to remarkable success in the District of St. Pie, where twelve Romanists have been converted of late, and the work is still going on. The Report says:—

"These successes have excited the rage of the enemies of the truth. The Jesuits, fearing the results of the spread of the gospel, held continuous meetings at St. Hyacinthe, a short time ago, with a view to revive the zeal of the Romanists and check if possible, the advance of evangelical principles. They chanted masses, preached against Protestantism, and burned Bibles—but all in vain. Instead of accomplishing their purpose, they had the mortification to learn that some who had hitherto been steadfast in Romanism, had been led by these proceedings to inquire after the truth, and ultimately to embrace it. Persecution was then resorted to, and not without effect. The lives of two persons were in danger, and they were compelled to leave St. Hyacinthe and take refuge in another place. This, too, the Committee doubt not, will be overruled for good; the Lord will cause the wrath of man to praise him."

We should be glad to make further extracts from the Report. We know of no missionary field among Roman Catholics which yields so ample harvests as that in Canada, which is the scene of operations of the Swiss Mission.

The Register's account of this interesting anniversary meeting closes thus:—

"All we want is united action. And why should we not have it? The Baptists of Canada are able to support their missions, to a much greater extent than they have hitherto done. But they must be united. Again we ask, Why not? There is no difficulty at this end of the province. We are all willing to join our brethren for the spread of Baptist principles, and the advancement of the Baptist denomination, abjuring all right of interference with individual churches, and holding sacred the claims of conscience. Such are the views and feelings of the East; will the West respond?"

Revels.

The last Christian Watchman says:—"Verbal intelligence of the outpouring of the Spirit in our State, continues to reach us. At Lowell, S. Reading, and Webster, encouraging evidence of the Spirit's presence is manifest. As we do not design to give statistics, so much as to record the instances of the Divine favor to the churches, we have taken no pains to collect details."

Our exchanges furnish the following revival intelligence:

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Puritan writes as follows:

"We have revived, in this county, the old fashioned church conference, and every gathering has been baptized of the Spirit. The pastors and delegates of from six to ten churches usually convene, and spend two days in preaching, conference, and prayer. We met at Peru, and the work there was a new impulse; then at Williamstown a glorious and more powerful revival followed, which was never more interesting than at this moment. The college term commenced about two weeks since, and solemnity is beginning to steal over the minds of the students; in the college there have been already two conversions. We met next at North Adams; there was one conversion. The church generally did not find time to attend our services, but those who did were quickened, and we hope for good things there yet. I have just returned from a conference at South Adams, where is an interesting work in progress."

"A work of grace, more or less extensive, is going on in ten of the churches connected with the Berkshire Association. One of these is Canaan, just over the line in New York. The rest are in this county. We need the prayers of Christians."

NEW JERSEY.—Rev. B. H. Clift writes to the editor of the New York Recorder:—"In my recent and last tour through New Jersey, in behalf of the Am. & Foreign Bible Society, I was pleased to find that some indications of revival here and there existed; but nowhere could I feel so fully satisfied as to the genuineness of a revival, as in the proofs exhibited at Upper Freehold, on last Lord's day. It appeared that on the Sabbath previous, a number of young persons had been led to put on Christ by baptism, and others were now waiting for the same delightful ordinance, which, together, would make up a number of twenty-two, whom our brother Armstrong is permitted to introduce to the communion of saints, agreeably to the Lord's appointment. A goodly number of cases of peculiar interest, but suffice it to say, that for once I was welcomed as an applicant for pecuniary aid in behalf of one of the most important institutions of our day. I felt as if breathing more freely than of late, when I witnessed the reality of the revival by substantial and scriptural fruits. Nearly thirty dollars were subscribed for the American and Foreign Bible Society, with surprising ease, and with evident pleasure."

KENTUCKY.—"We learn," says the editor of the Louisville Banner and Pioneer, "by letters from Georgetown, that a delightful state of things is in progress in the church there. At the last accounts Elder Campbell had baptized upwards of thirty, and the interest was increasing. Many of the students in the college were among those who seemed to be inquiring the way of life."

"The First church in this city also, is in the enjoyment of a pleasant state of revival. Eli. Sears, its pastor, has already baptized several, and the prospect seems favorable to a considerable increase."

In the field supplied by Rev. T. L. Garrett, of Paducah, Ky., comprising some settlements in the southern part of that State, bordering upon Illinois, and known as the "Purchase," a powerful and extensive work has existed. Two or three hundred persons are supposed to have experienced religion among the different congregations, and Mr. G. at the time he wrote had baptized about forty persons. Among the encouraging fruits of this revival is the fact that a church which has heretofore maintained anti-mission sentiments, and separated from a regular Association some years ago, shared in the work, renounced those sentiments, and determined to return and cast in their influence with their brethren in spreading the gospel.

REVIVAL AT CONGOES.—Br. Wilder informs us under date of Feb. 16, that the Lord has poured down his Spirit in this part of his moral vineyard, and that thirty have been baptized, and there are still indications that God has not left them. In the Cannon street church, in New York, the revival which has already been noticed, has become exceedingly powerful—and in Skeneateles it is a very interesting time. Br. Smith has baptized several. We see by the papers that revivals are noticed here and there in other States. In the Kentucky Banner revivals are noticed at Georgetown and Louisville.—N. Y. Bap. Register.

OMO.—A correspondent of the New York Evangelist writes from Delaware, O., under date of February 6:—

"An interesting revival of religion is now in progress in the Methodist church in this town. It is the more interesting, because it is reaching in a powerful manner the students of the University.—The work began suddenly and unexpectedly. No extraordinary means were used previously. Providence, however, had disposed the minds of the people for a gracious work, by several afflictive events."

"About two weeks since there was so much feeling, that meetings were appointed, and they have been continued ever since, with increasing interest. Some twenty students have been converted, and among them, some very hardened. The work progresses also in town, and many are rejoicing in hope. About fifty have desired an interest in the prayers of God's people, and there is no abatement of feeling, but rather an increase. In the revival there are many outbreaks of feeling, which are not agreeable to our mode of operation. But these do not at all affect the integrity of the work. To all appearance it is the work of God, and in it we rejoice. We hope and pray that the Divine influence may be communicated to the other churches in this town. Indeed, there are some indications of such an event, in at least one church."

ILLINOIS.—A letter to a friend in this city, from the Rev. J. Blanchard, President of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., states that a good work of saving grace is in progress at that place. Forty or fifty persons have been recently experienced a saving change; and the prospect appears encouraging for an extensive revival of religion through that region of country.—Cincinnati Watchman.

HARMONY CHURCH, MONROE CO. O.

Messrs. Editors.—With much pleasure I inform you that the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad. I have been preaching for the brethren here for six or eight months. The church has been in a cold state for a long time. On the night of the 20th of January I commenced a meeting which closed on the 14th of February. I was assisted during the last week by Eld. James Woods, who labored with me faithfully. It has been a time of the outpouring of the Spirit. Twenty-eight have been baptized, and thirty-three in all added to our number, and there is a prospect of further additions.

The youngest of the converts is not 15, and the oldest is near 70 years of age. O how delightful to see the youthful and the aged enlist under the blood stained banner of the cross.

Yours, &c. GEO. W. WHARTON.

[Cross and Journal.]

Interesting news from Oregon.

Letters of a very interesting character have just been received at the Home Mission Rooms, from Rev. Ezra Fisher, of Tualley Plains, (about twenty-five miles northwest of Oregon city,) Oregon Territory, dated August 15th and 19th, 1846. They contain statements of difficulties and hardships endured by our missionaries in that new country, but they are spoken of as such as were anticipated, and are endured not only without murmuring or discontent, but in a spirit of rejoicing that they are accounted worthy to endure them for Christ's sake. Mr. F. says: "It would have been too much to expect that we should have been thrown into the bottom of afflictionate churches who sympathize with a faithful ministry, and study to make his labors pleasant. But we find that men do rejoice at the sound of the gospel even here; and we feel strongly assured that the time is not far distant, when all the discouragements peculiar to a new country and an extremely fluctuating population, will give place to the order and efficiency which the gospel of Christ so forcibly inculcates."

Mr. Fisher labored in a camp-meeting at the upper plains last June, where he enjoyed the great satisfaction of obtaining evidence of the conversion of ten or twelve persons. He had also assisted at the organization of a church near the mouth of Yam Hill River, and on the following Lord's day baptized a brother of considerable talent, who proposes to prepare himself for the ministry.

There are now three churches organized, and most favorably located—the places occupied by them being such as will unavoidably be selected as county seats for three important counties on the Willamette River. There are materials at different points sufficient for the organization of two or three others; but of course all of them, at present,

are weak, and need the most unwearied nursing and care.

Mr. F. is sometimes absent at distant stations, but when at home, preaches every Sunday, and superintends a Sabbath school of about twenty-five scholars and five teachers.

He affectionately alludes to the pioneer character and influence of a large portion of the settlers; to the heathen in the midst of whose tribes they have emigrated; their proximity to heathen islands in the Pacific Ocean, and the opposite coast of Asia; the increasing population of the settlements around him, and the free intercourse which will inevitably be established between them and all those heathen people, as reasons why the mission should be well sustained and strengthened.

Great accessions to the population were looked for in the autumn from across the Rocky Mountains, and a great impulse to be given to all the interests of the Territory, from the settlement of the difficulties between our country and Great Britain.

The Papists he speaks of as being on the alert; endeavoring to establish themselves at every important point, and very freely offering their agency in forming the social and religious character of the people.

He desires that intelligent brethren, who are farmers, or mechanics, or lumbermen, or such as could engage in the Salmon fisheries, from the Eastern States, would join them immediately.—They could proceed easier by the way of Cape Horn, than those who cross the Rocky Mountains. "Such brethren," says Mr. F., "would find that a small capital judiciously invested, would, with industry, not only soon produce a competency, but probably lead to affluence." He is particularly desirous that two or three competent school teachers would go out, and believes that they would be generally supported by the people.

His letter closes thus:—"Tell our brethren that tracts, Sunday school books and religious periodicals are greatly needed by us, and we feel that we cannot be denied the boon of a few packages as soon as they can be sent us. We have now been here, away from the privileges they enjoy—literally shut out of the religious world for seventeen months, and utterly destitute of religious periodicals, except as we occasionally come across an *evening reader* of that kind that is provisionally thrown in our way. We trust it is our love for the cause of Christ in Oregon which has led us to forego the privileges we enjoyed at home in the United States. Shall we not, then, meet with a warm and favorable response from our brethren whom we left there, when we ask them for means of mental and spiritual edification for ourselves and our children, which they can so easily supply?" B. M. H.

High School.

A meeting of the First School Society of Hartford, was held at the City Hall on Monday evening last, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting.—Hon. A. M. Collins was chosen chairman, after which, Rev. Dr. Burgess read an able and lucid report on the expediency of establishing a High School. The arguments in favor of the enterprise appeared to be fair and candid, and at the same time unanswerable. After the reading of the Report, Gov. Ellsworth opened the debate in a speech against the establishment of the School. He was in favor of building additions to the present school houses, and employing extra teachers if necessary, but was utterly opposed to a High School. Many of his positions appeared to be peculiarly unfortunate, and were utterly demolished by Rev. Drs. Burgess and Bushnell and Revs. Mr. Turnbull and Harrington. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Seth Terry, Roderick Terry, James H. Averill and Wm. Bigelow, in opposition to the measure, and by Mr. W. H. Burleigh in favor of it. Mr. Bigelow considered it an *abominable* project. The debate was continued till ten o'clock, when the meeting adjourned to next Monday evening at 7 o'clock. There were from 1000 to 1200 people in the Hall.

We hope to see a full meeting next Monday evening. Let every friend of the School be present and the measure will be carried by a triumphant majority. We consider the establishment of a High School like the one proposed, a matter of too much importance to be measured by dollars and cents. The expense of erecting the building, purchasing the grounds, &c., was estimated in the report at \$12,000; something less, we believe, than one dollar for each person in the Society. What a trivial consideration is this when compared with the almost incalculable advantages that will result from the establishment of such a school. Let us have a full meeting and the object is secured.

Progress of Liberal Sentiment in Prussia.

It would seem from accounts received by almost every foreign arrival, that the idea of religious liberty is destined to prevail in Europe in despite of Church establishments and rigorous laws especially designed for its suppression. The Pope is growing liberal; the despots of Europe are becoming more and more liberal, and what is more pleasing than all, the people are crowding them forward in this good work. The London University, of Jan. 29, speaks as follows of a contemplated reform by the king of Prussia:

"The king of Prussia will, in a few days, issue an edict, or law, granting a very large measure of religious liberty to his kingdom; a measure quite as large as could possibly be expected in the present condition of things in that kingdom, especially under the maintenance, and even the existence of the Prussian national church. This is a matter which calls for devout thanksgiving on the part of every sincere friend of a pure Christianity. We understand that the measure is so comprehensive, that it will cover completely all such movements as those of Czerski, Ronge, and their adherents. In a word, whoever are dissatisfied with the existing Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish modes of worship, may have such as they prefer, upon engaging to support it at their own charges, and to maintain a due regard to the laws which enforce good order and propriety. We consider this act of the king as constituting a most important epoch in the history of religion in Germany. It is worthy of the enlightened and excellent monarch of Prussia—a man who fears God, and seems desirous of doing what he can to advance the interests of true religion. In regard to his participation in the suppression of Cacerow, we have authentic information, which will go very far to exculpate him."

In a very few weeks the long expected constitution will be given to the king of Prussia, and the States-general of the kingdom will be convened to carry it into effect. This body, it is decided, will be the union of all the provincial assemblies of the kingdom, eight in number. This is a great movement, and may be followed, and doubtless will be, by the most important consequences. May God give wisdom and guidance to all who take part in it! If Prussia should succeed in establishing a wise and good constitutional government, it will be a great thing for humanity entire, and especially for the whole German people. We shall watch closely both the

movements alluded to above, and give our readers the earliest and most authentic information respecting them which may come to our hands. They are movements to which no Christian, no friend of human liberty and human rights, live where he may, can be indifferent. We are approaching momentous times. Great and extensive changes in the state of the world, are not far in advance of us—or we are wholly mistaken. Come what may, let us hold fast to the true source of consolation and of confidence: *The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice, let the multitude of the idea be glad thereof!*"

Publishing Novels.

The religious press has had a great deal to say upon this subject recently, and a great deal that has been said has been right and proper, and we hope it will be regarded by those who have been engaged in the business. No one, we are sure, is more willing to lend his influence against a pernicious literature than ourselves; but we think it wrong to single out individuals and hold them up before the world as the principal offenders in this matter. The same remark will apply to the temperance cause. We believe more evil than good will result from the practice of certain temperance papers of publishing the names of rum-sellers from week to week. The individuals thus held up to the public gaze, will not be likely to be made better by it, but on the contrary their feelings will be more likely to be alienated entirely from the cause of temperance. So with book publishing. It is unkind to select a single firm and make that firm the special object of remark; nor do we believe that such a course will be productive of good.

The Harpers of New York, a firm said to be worth a million and a half of dollars, have been singled out in this way, while, to say the least, they have been more guilty than hundreds of others; nor do we believe they would, knowingly, publish a work decidedly immoral in its character, for the sake of the profits arising from it. The following remarks of the New York Courier & Enquirer we believe to be no more than just in relation to this matter.

"One victory has been gained, if the Methodist Protestant tells the truth. According to that paper, the Harpers, of New York, have come to a full stop, having determined not even to complete the publication of some French novels which they had commenced. It is time they have been the cause of corruption and ruin enough already.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*"

We copy this paragraph because we have seen the sweeping censures of the Harpers which it contains running the rounds of the country press for a week or two past. Of the fact which it announces we know nothing; though we think it quite likely to be true. If the house had commenced the publication of novels afterwards discovered to be immoral, we have no doubt that they would instantly stop it, at whatever expense or inconvenience, for there is not a publishing house in the U. States more habitually solicitous than they are, to exclude from their press all works of an immoral and licentious character. Since, however, it seems to have become fashionable for certain persons and presses to misrepresent them in this matter, it may be well enough to remind the public of their actual practice. They publish, probably, five times as many books every year as any other American house; it is of course impossible to read the books themselves. But we have reason to believe that they put no new book to press without examination by some person in whose judgment they have confidence. And with reference to the "Mysteries of Paris" and the "Wandering Jew," we happen to know that they were recommended as moral books by clergymen of established reputation and wide influence. Whether this judgment was correct or not, is another question;—we think it erroneous. But the Harpers had reason to confide in it as they did.

Why does the Vermont Chronicle find it convenient to suppress all notice of the fact, that the Harpers have done more to place the best books in the English language within reach of the great mass of the American people than any other publishing house in the United States?"

The object of Preaching.

"I observe in my mind a sinful anxiety to preach well, rather than a holy desire to preach usefully."—*Hinton.*

The distinction between the two kinds of preaching named above is an important one. "A sinful anxiety to preach well," rather than a holy desire to preach usefully, has undoubtedly destroyed, or greatly injured the usefulness of many ministers. It should be the desire of every minister of the gospel to preach usefully. For what does he labor except the good of souls? and when he forgets to make himself as useful as possible in his desire to please his audience by preaching well, he mistakes the object of his calling.

"Settling Ministers."

Messrs. Editors.—A subscriber to the Secretary from its commencement to the present time, (excepting a short interval), and a Baptist of more than thirty years standing, would express the high degree of satisfaction with which he perused your leading editorial of Feb. 5th, under the above caption. I do not take up my pen to write a long article, but I am persuaded that you have there found and stated the true remedy for the "frequent removal" of ministers, of which so much has been said in your paper and others, viz: a longer probation on the part of the candidate, previous to settlement.

Good old father ASA WILCOX, (well remembered, I doubt not, by many of your older readers,) once said, in reference to another subject, (viz: the union of church members with secret societies,) that he had never said much on the subject, "but," continued the old man, "there has been a tear on account of it, for these forty years." So almost, except as to time, can your humble correspondent say, in reference to this matter of hasty settlements. It has long been deplored by me, as a serious and grievous evil, very prejudicial both to ministers and churches. It is an evil, I think, much more rife among us, than among our Congregational or Episcopal brethren.

As it is now, a young man (or an old one) comes to one of our churches as a candidate—he preaches two or three Sabbaths, and if he desires the place he will be very apt to give them his best sermons, (I hope they are always of his own composition)—a majority of the brethren are pleased—the minority are silent—and a call and settlement ensue. Soon the church, or the majority of them, begin to conclude that they have mistaken their man—that he is not calculated for them—and ere long an *unsettled* takes place. To the minister, if, through the haste, he has succeeded in fixing himself in a post to which he is really incompetent or unadapted, it is personally of no benefit, but rather an injury; for he cannot long maintain his place, and while he does, it will be with much discomfort to himself, and his failure, oftentimes, especially if he be a young man, mars his prospects very much for future eligible settlement. To the church, the effect is, as you have said, all the evils of frequent change in the pastoral office.

In connection with this matter, I was happy to notice, in the same paper in which was your arti-

cle, that one of our first churches in the State had just invited a brother to labor with them for the period of one year—whether this be in reference to future settlement I do not know—nor is it very material.

In conclusion, I would say, that my convictions are the same as you have expressed yours to be, viz: "that were the system (of longer probations) to be adopted, it would tend more towards permanency in the ministry, than all that has been said or written upon it for the last ten years."

And I would also say, brother editors, that if in any measure you can contribute to a reform in the matter spoken of, you will, I do sincerely believe, be doing our beloved denomination "some service."

The Established Church of England.

A London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says some very severe things against the Established Church, and states that an effort is making to establish a National League against Church monopoly. In closing his remarks he says:

"The Dissenters of England and Wales already, owing to such conduct of the Established clergy number fifteen millions, whilst the Episcopalians have dwindled down to seven millions of persons.—According to the report of the title commissioners, the clergy of the establishment enjoy a total income of nearly nine millions and a half sterling, and this enormous sum is distributed between 2 arch-bishops, 25 bishops, 29 deacons, 58 archdeacons, 355 prebends, 291 canons, 10,742 incumbents, 5,230 curates—in all 16,732. The Archbishop of Canterbury has an income of £17,000 sterling—his right reverend brother of York £10,000. The Bishop of London has £11,700—the bishop of Durham £8,000—and his lordship of Winchester £10,500. The other bishops range from £5,000 to £3,000—making altogether the total income of the arch-bishops and bishops, 143,915 pounds sterling.

Three Bishops, who entered their episcopacy comparatively poor, were enabled to leave their families £700,000 sterling. A Bishop of Clogher went to Ireland without a shilling, and in the eighth year of his prelate he died, leaving £400,000 sterling. By returns of probates of the will of twenty-four bishops, during the last twenty years, it appears that their bequests amounted to £1,649,000 sterling—all personal property—real property, perhaps as much more, not included.

The whole army of England is maintained at less charge upon the country than the Established Church—£8,424,205 it requires to defray the expenses of the army per year—£29,000,000 to uphold this mild form of popery. The navy costs three millions less than the church.

It is proposed, therefore, that the head of the Established Church shall receive, instead of £17,000 a year, the same amount that Lord John Russell receives as premier of Great Britain, viz: £8,000 a year—the archbishop of York £3,000 a year instead of £10,000, and the Bishop of London £2,000 a year in the lieu of £11,000. The other bishops would be handsomely paid at the same price, and it is more than probable that men more learned pious and practical, would then be found in the hierarchy."

Heaven save us from an Established Church.

"FAITHFUL OVER A FEW THINGS."—A subscriber in Humphreysville writes us, that the Baptists in that village, (some five or six in number) are in the habit of meeting regularly every Saturday evening, for prayer and conference. This is a worthy example for others who are situated in places where there is no church of their own denomination.—"May this little one become a thousand."

SHAWANOE MISSION.—The reports from the several stations lately received, are of a gratifying character. The schools have been well attended, and the churches gradually enlarged. During the year, the church at Stockbridge has received fifteen members by baptism, and the Ottawa church twenty-nine, including six Putawatimies. Additions have also been made to the Shawanoe and Delaware churches. The Ottawa meeting-house has been erected, and will be completed on the opening of spring.—*Baptist Missionary Magazine for March.*

CHEROKEES.—Mr. Jones writes, Dec. 25, of "many quite interesting and encouraging meetings" enjoyed during the year, amidst the dangers and alarms that had prevailed in the Cherokee country. "The difficulties in the Nation have at last been settled."—*Id.*

INFANT BAPTISM.—The Philadelphia Christian Chronicle states that "the pastor of a Presbyterian church in one of the large towns in Pennsylvania, recently stated, as a reason for preaching on Infant Baptism, that not one man connected with the church was favorable to the practice."

If Presbyterian ministers would leave this unscriptural practice alone, it would soon cease to be observed; for with all that is said in favor of it, and with all the urging that is used for the purpose of sustaining it, whole churches, it seems, are unfavorable to the practice.

MISSIONARY UNION.—The Missionary Magazine acknowledges the receipt of \$7,075.98, for the month ending January 31. The whole amount received from April 1, to January 31, is \$70,345.61. If we remember right, about \$3,000 was wanted during the fiscal year, ending April 1, 1847, in order to meet the expenses of the missions and to liquidate the debt of the Board. If so it will be necessary to raise \$25,000 in the months of February and March. We presume there are still a number of subscriptions for the payment of the \$40,000 debt still unpaid.

THE POOR OF IRELAND.—From recent debates in the British Parliament it appears that the number of paupers in Ireland is two million five hundred thousand, or very nearly one third of the entire population. The cost of supporting an Irish pauper under the new poor law proposed for Ireland will be 1s 9d per week, which would create an expense of £11,000,000 per annum, or nearly twenty-five million dollars for the next six months. One member said, the people of Ireland are always on the verge of starvation, and that the landlords were always on the verge of ruin. He protested against any scheme for relieving the landlords at the public expense, from the consequences of their own extravagance and that of their progenitors.

Mr. Smith O'Brien estimated the loss by the balance of the potato crop and the partial failure of other crops in Ireland, at between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000. Mr. Labouchere estimates it at £16,000,000.

Hon. Mr. Niles of this city, in addressing the Senate on the three million bill, expressed himself in favor of the anti-slavery proviso.

Congress.

The present Congress expires on the 4th inst. As usual, the greater part of the most important business is left to the very close of the session. The bill laying additional duties on certain imported articles was before the House at the last date.—The three million bill was also before the Senate. We shall not of course, be able to get the most important transactions of the two houses till next week. To those who live at a distance, it would seem that a great deal of time is wasted in useless debate.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—It appears by published accounts from the Sandwich Islands that the Jesuit missionaries have embarked in trade with the natives, and have arranged to despatch a vessel laden with an assorted cargo every month from France to supply the demands of this traffic, and are selling their goods so low as must drive every body else out of the business. Here is matter for reflection.

The Rev. Dr. BAIRD came passenger in the Cambria. He has made a most thorough inquiry into the affairs of Europe, having visited every part of it, and had frequent interviews with the sovereigns of different countries. Perhaps no man living is better prepared to furnish intelligence upon the religious state of Europe at the present time than Dr. Baird.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY BY SWEDEN.—By the last foreign arrival, intelligence was received that Sweden has determined on abolishing slavery in the Island of St. Bartholomew, the only colony it possesses in the West Indies. A sum of \$8000 is to be devoted annually until the freedom of all the slaves shall be repurchased.

MORE OF IT.—The Government of Uruguay, South America, have abolished slavery throughout that Republic. The peculiar institution appears to be losing friends rapidly.

"(It the Trumpet) has blown its blast for twenty years; and its character for truth is well known."—*Trumpet.*

No doubt of it.

Rev. Mr. Spole, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Washington city, has received and accepted the appointment of the chaplaincy at the West Point Military Academy.

MISSIONARY TO HAITI.—The Baptists in England are about to send a new missionary to this island. Mr. W. H. Webley, son of the Rev. Mr. Webley of Bradford, has been ordained for the purpose. Haiti is a place where good missionaries are much needed.

TRACT ON DANCING.—The committee appointed for the purpose of awarding the premium of fifty dollars for the best Tract on Dancing, have decided in favor of that presented by Rev. Austin Carey, of Sunderland, Ms. The Tract is to be forth published by the American Tract Society.

JUST SO.—The Boston Reporter speaking of the number of Baptists, *Anti-Mission* Baptists, &c., in the United States, says: "Anti-Bible would sound about as well as *Anti-Mission*."

DELAWARE.—In our last we stated that the House of Delegates in Delaware had passed an act abolishing slavery in that State, and expressed the conviction that the Senate would sanction the bill. We are disappointed, however, the vote in that body being a tie, 4 for, and 4 against it. This narrow escape will, we doubt not, be looked to another year, when Delaware will array herself on the side of the free states. The people there are discussing the question, which is enough to insure its ultimate success.

IRELAND.—A bill for the relief of Ireland passed the Senate on Saturday last, by a vote of 27 to 13. This bill authorizes the President to cause to be purchased such provisions as he may deem suitable and proper, and to transport the same in a Government vessel to England, and to be presented in the name of the Government of the United States to the Government of Great Britain, for the relief of the people of Ireland and Scotland. The second section of the bill appropriates the sum of five hundred thousand dollars for this purpose.

MEXICAN NEWS.—It will be seen by reference to another column that the army in Mexico has met with some slight reverses, and that Cassius M. Clay is a prisoner of war. He would have done better by staying at home and continuing to labor for the emancipation of the slaves.

It is stated, with some confidence, by those who profess to know, that an attack on Vera Cruz has, or is about to be made,—that General Scott was sent to Mexico for this purpose, and that the attack will be made by land and water simultaneously. The movements of Gen. Scott appear to justify this statement. It is not improbable that we shall hear of a battle in that quarter in the course of a few weeks.

NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.—From the Catalogue for 1846-7, we learn that the number of student is as follows:

Senior class,	9
Middle class,	9
Junior class,	12
Total,	30

The expenses of boarding at the Institution, is one dollar and fifty cents per week, payable in advance. Washing is at the rate of thirty-seven and a half cents per dozen. For fuel and light, the sum of seven or eight dollars a year is sufficient.—A reasonable charge is made for fuel used in the lecture rooms, and for other necessary public expenses. No charge is made for tuition, room-rent and furniture, or use of the Library.

Congress expires on the 4th inst. As water part of the most important business of the close of the session. The additional duties on certain imported goods at the House at the last date. The bill was also before the Senate. Of course, he was able to get the measure of the two houses till next session who live at a distance, it would be a great deal of time is wasted in useless

ISLANDS.—It appears by published in the Sandwich Islands that the Jews have embarked in trade with the islands. An assorted cargo every month from the islands to the United States to supply the demands of this traffic, and their goods so low as must drive every of the business. Here is matter for

Dr. Baird came passenger in the Cam- made a most thorough inquiry into Europe, having visited every part of the world, and returned with a mass of information. Perhaps no man living is so well informed as to the state of Europe at the present time than

OF SLAVERY BY SWEDEN.—By the arrival, intelligence was received that determined on abolishing slavery in St. Bartholomew, the only colony in the West Indies. A sum of \$2000 was voted annually until the freedom of all will be repurchased.

—The Government of Uruguay, have abolished slavery throughout the country. The peculiar institution appears to be rapidly

umpkin has blown its blast for twenty years, its character for truth is well known."

Spole, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Washington City, has received and accepted of the chaplaincy at the West

BY TO HATFIELD.—The Baptists in England to send a new missionary to this island. W. H. Webley, son of the Rev. Mr. Bradford, has been ordained for the mission. It is a place where good missions are needed.

DANCING.—The committee appointed of awarding the premium of fifty best Tract on Dancing, have decided that presented by Rev. Austin C. Candler, Ms. The Tract is to be forth by the American Tract Society.

—The Boston Reporter speaking of the Baptists, Anti-Mission Baptists, &c., in this country, says: "Anti-Mission would be as Anti-Mission."

—In our last we stated that the delegates in Delaware had passed an act abolishing slavery in that State, and expressed in that the Senate would sanction the measure, however, the vote in the Senate was a tie, 4 for, and 4 against it. This we will, we doubt not, be looked to in the future. The people there are free States. The people there are free States. The people there are free States.

—A bill for the relief of Ireland passed on Saturday last, by a vote of 27 to 12, authorizes the President to cause to be made, and to transport the same in a vessel to England, and to be presented to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, for the people of Ireland and Scotland. The sum of the bill appropriates the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose.

News.—It will be seen by reference to the column that the army in Mexico has been slighted, and that Cassius M. Jones of War. He would have done well at home and continuing to labor in the cause of the slaves.

—With some confidence, by those who know, that an attack on Vera Cruz has been made, and that the same will be made by land and water simultaneously. Gen. Scott appears to justify. It is not improbable that a battle in that quarter in the course of the summer.

THEOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION.—From the issue for 1846-7, we learn that the number of students is as follows:

Class, 9
Class, 9
Class, 12
Total, 30

—The lines from the Cincinnati in the death of Mrs. Martha W. Warren, request, appeared in this paper two weeks ago, and has lately erected suit for her own affairs, with the interests of the people to suffer. There were more such Governors in the

New Publications.

FAMILY WORSHIP. By Rev. A. D. Gillette.

An excellent little Tract of eight pages, bearing this title, is published by the Am. Bap. Publication Society. The subject is one of vital importance; nor do we see how a man professing to be a Christian, can live in the neglect of Family worship; but we suppose there are such, and to them particularly should the unanswerable arguments of Mr. Gillette in favor of this duty, be read. But we fear few of them will reach Connecticut if they travel as slow as our bundle did, for we find by a note accompanying it, that it commenced its journey for Hartford, on the 19th of Oct. last, having been over four months in coming a distance that ought to be performed in twenty-four hours.

We are informed by the Secretary of the Society, that the tract is put up in packages containing 47 copies, for twenty-five cents. A package might be distributed to advantage in every church in the State.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

Messrs. Lewis Colby & Co., have recently issued a small volume entitled "A sketch of the origin and some particulars of the history of the most eminent Bible Societies; with a more detailed account of the American and Foreign. By William H. Wyckoff, A. M., author of the 'Bible Question'."

Perhaps few men are better qualified to write a history of the origin of the American and Foreign Bible Society than Mr. Wyckoff. His long acquaintance with its affairs, and his more recent connection with it as Corresponding Secretary, have afforded him opportunities of becoming thoroughly acquainted with its rise and progress, as his book plainly shows. It is important that every Baptist should understand this question; and understand thoroughly, too. That the Bible should be fairly translated from the original tongues, for purposes of foreign distribution, is a question that will not be disputed by any, except pedantists; and we believe the denomination is bound, both by the injunctions of the bible itself, and the sacred obligations they are under to the heathen world, to do this. But we are free to express our opinion that the publishing of Bibles for Home distribution is unnecessary, for they must necessarily cost much more than if manufactured by individual enterprise.

BAPTIST LIBRARY for March.
This number contains Fuller's exposition of the book of Genesis, and commences, the Holy War, by John Bunyan. Price two dollars per annum.

MAHAN'S INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.
The Harpers have just published a second edition of President Mahan's Lectures on Intellectual Philosophy. These Lectures are written in the classic and classic style of President Mahan, and contain a vast amount of valuable information upon the subjects of which they treat. We would not be understood, however, as endorsing the sentiments of the Oberlin scholar while speaking of Mr. Mahan's book, for we differ essentially from that school on certain points of doctrine; yet this difference of opinion does not prevent us from the expression of an honest opinion. For sale by Belknap & Hamersley.

THE DEACONSHIP. By Robt. B. C. Howell, D. D. Am. Bap. Pub. Society.

This little volume treats upon an important subject; one which is not so well understood, or at least, so well attended to as it should be. Dr. Howell's remarks on the nature of the Deaconship, its necessary qualifications, the forms of election and ordination to the Deaconship, the duties of Deacons, &c., appear to be sound and scriptural. We wish the book an extensive circulation among the churches.

TERMS OF SACRAMENTAL COMMUNION. By R. B. C. Howell, D. D. Am. Bap. Pub. Society, Philadelphia.

We have run our eye over these pages with pleasure; and only wish that they might be candidly read by those who so often bring the charge of close communion against us, for it would seem almost impossible for the veriest bigot to read them with an unprejudiced mind without being convinced of the utter fallacy—not to say wickedness—of such a charge. The book contains 271 pages, 12 mo., and were it for sale in this vicinity, would undoubtedly meet with purchasers.

THE MARRIED LIFE, A WEDDING GIFT. By Joseph Belcher, D. D. Am. Bap. Pub. Society, Philadelphia.

The name of Dr. Belcher is familiar to the Baptist churches in America; for he has written, and written to some purpose, since he came out to this country. The Married Life, is a beautiful little book, neatly printed, and handsomely bound with gilt edges, and as might be expected, is well filled with sterling advice on the importance of the marriage state, the duties arising from marriage, its joys and sorrows, &c. It is a valuable book and admirably calculated for a "Wedding Gift."

AMENITIES OF LITERATURE. By D'Israeli. Harpers.

Few authors have gained a more rapid, and at the same time, eminent station in the literary world, than D'Israeli. His "Curiosities of Literature" and "Miscellaneous Literature," were highly popular productions, nor will his "Amenities of Literature" be less praised by the lover of learning. His Sketches and Character of English Literature in the volumes before us, are admirable, and evince a most thorough and accurate knowledge of all the authors of that time that have preceded him. Unfortunately for D'Israeli and his numerous admirers, he lost his sight in the very midst of his literary pursuits; and the papers in this collection being only a portion of his projected history. For sale by Belknap & Hamersley.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
No. 18 of this popular and useful work has been received from Harper and Brothers, and we commend it as formerly to our readers. For sale by Belknap & Hamersley.

THE BAPTIST'S COTTAGE LIBRARY, Nos. 3 & 4.
The exposition of the Song of Solomon is continued in these numbers. The Cottage Library is neatly printed, and is sold at a very moderate price, \$1.50 per annum. Henry B. Dawson, publisher, 192 Fulton St., N. Y.

FIRE AT TOWNSENDVILLE, N. Y.—We regret to learn, by a letter dated Feb. 20, that the store of Messrs. W. H. & J. M. Lallen was consumed by fire on Monday night, with all its contents. Partly insured at Hartford and Boston.

APPOINTMENT OF FOUR NEW ENGLISH BISHOPS.—The Bishops, at their recent meeting, accepted Lord Russell's proposition to have four new Bishops created, without assent in Parliament; but to succeed to seats as vacancies occur, and the four junior bishops to be always without assent. The Bishops accepted this in preference to a new Bishop of Manchester, who had been proposed. A letter addressed to Washington by the four new Bishops, and signed by the Governor to become a law. It has probably been already signed.—*Phil. Sentinel.*

LEITCH COUNTY BANK.—The bill repealing the charter of this Bank, has passed both Houses of the State Legislature and only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law. It has probably been already signed.—*Phil. Sentinel.*

DEATH BY VIOLENCE.—Dr. Sacer, Coroner, was called on Thursday last to hold an inquest on the body of a Mrs. Foote, (wife of Dr. Dan Foote) who died the previous day. A post mortem examination was had, and the verdict of the Jury was that she came to her death through violence inflicted upon her person by her husband. We trust the villain will be apprehended.—*Novich Telegraph.*

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, &c., FROM BOSTON TO EUROPE.—Since the 1st of January there have been exported from this port to Europe, (principally Ireland) ten thousand nine hundred and sixteen barrels of flour, one hundred and sixty-five thousand and four hundred and eleven bushels of corn, and twelve hundred and forty-one bushels of rye. For the quarter ending December 31st, there were exported from this port, thirty-eight thousand six hundred and seven barrels of flour, one hundred and seven thousand and four hundred and eleven bushels of corn, eight hundred and forty-one bushels of rye, and nine hundred and ninety bushels of rye, the value of which was \$393,361.

In addition to the above, three barges called this morning for Europe, viz.: the *Atlas* for Cork, the *Harriet* for Galway, and the *Anglo* for Liverpool, with fifty-one thousand five hundred and seventy-seven bushels of corn, two thousand one hundred bushels of rye, five hundred barrels of flour, and five hundred barrels of corn meal.—*Bost. Trav.*

FIRE.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire commenced in the third story of the building occupied by Messrs. Babcock & Wildman as a printing office, and by Mr. A. C. Babcock as a tailoring establishment. The second and third floors were the publication office of the New Haven Palladium.—The engine succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any extensive damage had been done to the building or its contents. Much damage was however caused by the water necessarily thrown to extinguish the fire, but the loss, we are happy to hear, is not great. The building is insured, and was owned by Rev. John M. Garfield, of Albany, and was insured.—*N. H. Com.*

EXPORT OF CORN.—The Albany (Gen.) Courier says: Gen. James Hamilton is preparing to ship a cargo of corn from this place to Apalachicola, and thence to Europe. It was produced at his plantation a few miles from Apalachicola, and is in neat two-bushel sacks. This is the first shipment of grain which has been attempted from this section, but if the European prices continue as high, it will not be the last. We can afford to raise corn at fifty cents per bushel.—

INDIAN TROUBLES.—We learn that that portion of the Stockbridge Indians who have been citizens of the State who are not so, have had disturbances which are likely to prove serious. The trouble arose in the attempt of the collector to detain for taxes—a tax resisted by the Indian party, and the collector, reinforced by the citizen party, made an attempt to seize the Indians, and the latter, in self-defense, killed the collector, and recovered the property.—Thus the matter stands at present; both parties taking breath for another attack. We shall hear the result soon.

Since the above was in type, we learn that about fifty Oneidas, armed, have gone up to assist the Indian party. "When Green meets Greco, then comes the tug of war."—*Green Bay Advertiser.*

FROM THE WILMINGTON (Del.) JOUR.
The Bill for the Abolition of Slavery was lost in the Senate, as will be seen by the report of the proceedings. A resolution was adopted, however, that signed was sent from this city to Dover this morning, and a reconsideration of the vote was earnestly requested. It will be recollected that the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery is one of a gradual nature, and in case of any obstruction, or delay, for the freedom of all the children of slaves born after the year 1850.

MELANCHOLY STATISTICS.—Mayo, Ireland, described as habitually a peaceful country, is now, it seems, in a state of thorough social disintegration. Famine and crime are the marked characteristics of the unhappy country. At the sessions of the courts, on Friday, there were 1500 civil suits, sixty judgments, and forty indictments. In Castlebar there were 1600 civil suits, fifty-two judgments, and six hundred and sixty judgments, and in Ballina, another division, nearly six thousand processes, thirty-four judgments, and one hundred and twenty bills of indictment.—*London press.*

THE PRUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.—A letter from Berlin, of Jan. 15th, published in the Augsburg Gazette, contains the following paragraph, which confirms the information communicated to the London Univers by Rev. Dr. Baird, relative to the grant of a constitution by a King of Prussia. The writer says: "What I yesterday mentioned to you is not mere rumor. The mystery will not be disclosed to-day, but on Saturday next, the 21st. Thus, the anniversary of Frederick the Great, will be the day on which the Prussian Constitution will be made its appearance."

IMPROVEMENT IN RAILROAD CARS.—We have examined an invention of Messrs. Butterfield & Cutting, now exhibiting at Merchants' Exchange, which promises to be of great utility in railroad traveling. The principle is a self-declining, which is applied to each car, and in case of any obstruction, or delay, the road calculated to throw the engine off the track, or raise the wheels, each car is instantly detached from the other by the operation of a self-acting lever, thereby saving the passengers from harm, and the cars from collision. The inventor, a Quaker, has named his invention a *quaker*, which can be fitted to an engine, and is intended to prevent sparks or cinders from passing out of the smoke pipe and annoying the passengers. We understand that the Eastern Railroad Company intend to apply immediately to the inventor for an examination of the models, and we think they are admirably calculated to remedy the evils for which they are intended.—*Boston Post.*

MORTALITY ON SHIPBOARD.—The ship Venice, Capt. Salter, arrived at Boston on Monday afternoon from the Mediterranean, which place she left on the 14th of January. She took on board one hundred and seventy-six steerage passengers, chiefly Irish, twelve of whom died upon the passage, and two more (a woman and a child) since their arrival. The vessel sailed on Wednesday afternoon for the Port of Spain, Dr. Smith, who found the passengers to be in a deplorable state of filth and disease, caused principally by their own indolence. The captain stated that he found it impossible to induce them to make the least effort to clean themselves, or to improve their situation, but that they wallowed in their filth, perfectly reckless as to consequences. Many of them will probably die, as they are much debilitated by the foul atmosphere in which they have remained for such a long time.

One man, weighing about 400 pounds, and with a large head, died among them, and he was a sort of diarrhoea, and consequent delirium, something like what is sometimes called ship fever. There is also one case of small pox on board.—*Boston Traveller.*

ONESTY.—We have already noticed the decease of Dr. Edson, the skeleton, who weighed 400 pounds only. On a post mortem examination, the surgeons found his lungs slightly affected, but some peculiar tubes which convey nourishment and sustenance to the flesh were entirely closed, and hence his gradual decay. We have noticed the report that Hon. Dixon Lewis, Senator from Alabama, is seriously ill, suffering from extreme obesity, and very little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mr. Lewis must weigh near 400 pounds, and is withal one of the fattest men in the country. He is a man of great energy, and has effected poor humanity. One man, weighing 400 pounds, lingers through life and dies of exhaustion; another, weighing 400 pounds, suffers from plethora, a burden to himself. Yet both these men possessed brilliant talents. Dr. Edson was one of the first physicians in New Hampshire, and Senator Lewis an eminent statesman.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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